

A NEW SARCOPHAGID PARASITE OF NOMIA BEES (Diptera)

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The following new genus and species of Miltogramminae is being published at this time in order to make the name available for use in the publication of biological studies. I am greatly indebted to Dr. H. J. Reinhard for reviewing the manuscript, for suggestions as to the relationship of this genus, and for the suggestion of a suitable generic name. Dr. Reinhard had independently arrived at the conclusion that a new genus was involved in this form, but he graciously declined the invitation to coauthorship.

Euphytomima, new genus

Head from side view subquadrate, the front moderately sloping, the length at the antennae subequal to that at the oral margin; front and vertex almost equibroad, the front of the male somewhat narrowed medially, the vertex a little over the eye width; frontale narrowing from vertex to lunule, at the midpoint about half the width of the front. Frontal bristles in a single row of about seven on each side stopping at antennal base; a few setulae outside the main rows; frontale bare; 1 to 2 proclinate and 1 reclinate fronto-orbitals; 1 pair of proclinate ocellars; inner verticals strong, sometimes duplicated; outer verticals moderately long. Parafrontals broad, bare; cheeks broad. Face concave; epistoma moderately protuberant and well narrowed from clypeus; vibrissae well above oral margin, feebly developed, not much stronger than the bristles on the vibrissal ridge below them, shorter and no stronger than the frontals. Facial ridges bare. Antennae short, less than one-third head height, the apex distant from the vibrissae by about the length of the second antennal segment; arista bare, porrect, almost as long as the antenna, its last segment thickened on the basal half. Eyes bare. Proboscis moderately slender; length of haustellum about two-fifths head height; palpi slender, clavate, a little longer than the haustellum. Thoracic chaetotaxy: acrosticals, 0, 1; dorso-centrals 2 or 3, 3; intra-alars, 1, 1; supra-alars, 1, 2; humerals, 2; notopleurals, 2; postalar, 2 (a strong, long discal, a weaker lateral); scutellars, 3 laterals (the intermediate weaker), no true apicals, 2 discals; mesopleurals, about 5; pteropleural, 1 (weak); sternopleurals, 1, 1; hypopleurals, about 4. Propleura and prosternum bare. First posterior cell of wing distinctly open in the margin; fifth vein bare; third vein below with a single seta at the base, above setulose almost half-way to the small cross-vein; bend of fourth vein abrupt, forming an angle of about 135° ; distance from posterior cross-vein to bend of fourth vein about equal to length of the cross-vein. Squamae bare; the lower one large. Abdomen ovate, transversely banded; first and second apparent segments each with a row of weak marginal bristles or strong marginal setulae; third and fourth with strong marginal bristles; no discals. Male hypopygium relatively large, as in *Eumacrocychia*; first genital segment of female divided dorsally, the genital segments telescoped into the apparent fourth abdominal.

Genotype: *Euphytomima nomiivora*, new species.

This genus is most closely related to *Euphyto* Townsend, from which it may readily be distinguished by the open first posterior cell; the

details of thoracic chaetotaxy are also quite different. It traces to *Eumacronychia* in Townsend's key; to *Senotainia*, imperfectly, in Allen's key; and, except for the bare parafacials, to couplet 22 of Curran's key, where it fits neither alternative. The general habitus, and particularly the cross-banded abdomen and the prominent male genitalia, suggest *Eumacronychia*; the antennal structure is more nearly that of *Senotainia*; but the differences from both genera are striking. The poorly developed vibrissae and the presence of two strong and an intermediate weak lateral scutellar, with no true apical scutellars, will readily distinguish *Euphytomima* from both those genera.

***Euphytomima nomiivora*, new species**

Male.—Head mostly black, the face yellow, the lunule, inner areas of the parafacials, oral margin, and cheek grooves merging into yellowish-red; densely cinereous-pollinose except the lunule, the sides of the epistoma, and the vibrissal ridge; frontale densely pollinose as the parafrontals but appearing dull blackish when viewed from behind. Antenna black, apices of second and third segments reddish brown; arista black, micro-pubescent. Head bristles and setulae all black. Head measurements of holotype in micrometer units (30=1 mm.): head height 60, head width, 67; width of vertex 29, front at midpoint 26, frontale at midpoint 13, front at lunule 28; minimum width of parafacial 10, of gena 14; eye height 42. Thorax black; the mesonotum, scutellum, upper parts of pleura, and most of the sternopleuron densely cinereous-pollinose; at most indications of two presutural vittae within the dorsocentral rows. Bristles of mesonotum strong, those on the sides and toward the scutellum (except the acrostichals) in general much stronger than those on the central area; middle pair of lateral scutellars about half as long as either the basal or apical pair of the series and much weaker; position of apical scutellars occupied by a pair or small group of setulae. Legs black; hind tarsus tending obscurely toward reddish brown. Wings hyaline, somewhat yellowish toward base; veins yellowish on basal half, becoming brown on apical half. Halteres yellow, knobs somewhat darker. Squamae white, the lower pair large, more than twice as long as the upper, reaching beyond the middle of the first abdominal segment. Abdomen black, the apical half of the fourth and the genital segments reddish yellow; second, third, and fourth segments each with the basal half densely cinereous-pollinose, these pollinose cross-bands somewhat incised medially; genital segments, particularly dorsally, with whitish pollen which is conspicuous only in certain lights; rest of abdomen subshining, with some inconspicuous pollen laterally. Genitalia simple; inner forceps slender, contiguous, from dorsal view almost parallel-sided on the subapical half, blunt apically and gradually broadening toward the base, blackish and shining apically, with scattered hairs and with a strong tuft of forward-curved setulae on each side at the base; inner forceps slender, yellow, evenly curved inward. Length, 6.5-7.5 mm.

Female.—Head measurements of allotype: Head height 60, head width 66; width of vertex 30, front at midpoint 30, frontale at midpoint 15, front at lunule 32; minimum width of parafacial 12, of gena 16; eye height 42; length of second antennal segment 9, of third 11, of second and third combined (with allowance for overlap) 18, of arista 16. First abdominal segment with a narrowly

interrupted basal transverse pollinose band. Genital segments reddish yellow, shining dorsally, with some whitish pollen laterally. Otherwise, except sexually, as described for the male.

Holotype.—Male, Cache Co., Utah, Aug. 15, 1954 (G. E. Bohart); State College of Washington type collection no. 184. Allotype, female, same data. Paratypes: 7♂, 2♀, same data; 1♂, 1♀, Niland, Imperial Co., California, April 25, 1949, at light (L. W. Quate); 1♀, Furnace Creek, Death Valley, California, April 1, 1951 (P. D. Hurd), and 1♀, same data (J. W. MacSwain); 1♀, Salton Sea Beach, Imperial Co., California, April 22, 1951 (E. I. Schlinger); 1♀, Globe, Arizona, May 1, 1943.

This species is being reared from *Nomia* by Mr. John B. Plant, Logan, Utah, who will publish a report on its biology and host relationships.

REFERENCES

- Allen, Harry W., 1926. North American species of two-winged flies belonging to the tribe Miltogrammini. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 68(9): 1-106. [pp. 6-7].
Curran, C. H., 1934. The Families and Genera of North American Diptera. The Ballou Press, New York. 512 pages. [p. 407].
Townsend, C. H. T., 1935. Manual of Myiology. Part II. Charles Townsend and Filhos, Itaquaquecetuba, São Paulo, Brazil. 289 pages. [pp. 202-208].

NOTES ON THE CUBAN COCKROACH, *PANCHLORA NIVEA* (L.)

(ORTHOPTERA, BLATTIDAE)

The Cuban cockroach is often brought to temperate areas on tropical fruits, especially bananas, and it is well known to entomologists for its attractive, pale-green color. For many years the name *Panchlora cubensis* Saussure, 1862, has been applied widely to this insect, but recent investigations show that name to be a synonym of *P. nivea* (L.), 1758. My examination of the situation was prompted by a review of roach names for the new edition of the "Common Names of Insects" (Bull. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 1, no. 4, 1955).

In 1865 Brunner (Nouv. Syst. Blatt., p. 244) listed *cubensis* as a synonym of *nivea*, and the synonymy was accepted by Saussure himself in 1870 (Miss. Sci. Mex. et Amer. Cent., pt. 6:102), and by Kirby, 1904 (Syn. Cat. Orth. 1:153). However, Shelford (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1907 [issued in 1908] pp. 457, 463) discussed the type locality and interpreted and described characters of the Linnaean type of *nivea* (a male from Surinam in the Degeer Collection, Stockholm) in such a way that entomologists assumed that *nivea* was a certain South American species which does not occur in the West Indies. Thus, the validity of *cubensis* was thought to have been established.